

WILDLIFE TRAVEL



Sussex 2022

Sussex, species list and trip report, 3rd to 7th July 2022

#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	3 rd July	Arrival in Bramber, West Sussex.
2	4 th July	Seaford Head Nature Reserve and Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve.
3	5 th July	South Downs National Park: Friston Forest and Lullington Heath.
4	6 th July	Knepp Wildland and Old Lodge, Ashdown Forest.
5	7 th July	Depart.

LIST OF TRAVELLERS

Leaders

Laurie Jackson

Sussex

Kelly Thomas

Powys

A gallery of photos from the trip is at

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72177720300377589/with/52200482605/>



Front cover - Common Centaury *Centaureum erythraea*. Above - Ivy-leaved Bellflower *Wahlenbergia hederacea* (Kelly Thomas).

Day One: 3rd July. Arrival in Sussex.

Following our respective journeys to Bramber, nestled on the edge of the South Downs, we gathered for an introduction to the holiday and our first meal together.

Day Two: 4th July. Seaford Head Nature Reserve and Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve.

We set out east under sunny skies, our journey taking us around the town of Lewes with the South Downs rising up ahead, before we passed Lewes Brooks, part of the River Ouse floodplain, and on to the shingle-clad seafront of Seaford in East Sussex.

Our journey took us up to Seaford Head, a Local Nature Reserve and part of the Seaford to Beachy Head Site of Special Scientific Interest. Stepping out of the bus, the bright song of Skylarks lifted the sky, as we set out through a scrubby area lined with tall herbs such as Black Horehound *Ballota nigra* and Viper's Bugloss *Echium vulgare*. Working our way slowly down a valley within the scrub, which included plenty of Wild Privet *Ligustrum vulgare* and Wayfaring Tree *Viburnum lantana*, its flattened berries already starting to form.

The warm scrubby edge was home to plenty of Large Skippers, offering us our first opportunity to debate the members of this spritely butterfly family. Amongst the wild flowers we found the hemi-parasitic Red Bartsia *Odontites vernus*, its pink flowers just beginning to open, along with Perforate St John's-wort *Hypericum perforatum*, Agrimony *Agrimonia eupatoria*, Common Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, and the nodding purple bells of Deadly Nightshade *Atropa belladonna*.

The bird activity among the scrub was dominated by Linnets and Goldfinches, with a Blackcap providing a regular, cheerful soundtrack. With its southerly location, Seaford Head is an important spot for migrating birds, both inbound and outbound, although our visit was a touch too early for the peak of this.

As we worked our way through various thistles (Creeping, Musk and Spear), an insistent buzzing amongst the Lesser Burdock *Arctium minor* revealed several Green-eyed (or Little) Flower Bees. What these bees lack in size they make up for in personality and volume, and we spent some time watching them hard at work amongst the vegetation, gathering provisions to take back to their nests.

A single Dark Green Fritillary rushed past; however Marbled Whites and Meadow Browns were more leisurely in their flight, and more abundant! A Kestrel watched us from the scrub, with a Stonechat swapping its clacking alarm call for its short squeaky song, atop an impossibly thin woody stem. We also had good, if fleeting views, of a male Linnet, the sunlight doing justice to his pink-flushed breast, before he flew off with a small group, calling between them as they went.

As we neared the cliff edge, with the iconic chalk sea cliffs of Seven Sisters rising into view, we found a much shorter and richer chalk grassland turf. We found the white flowers of Eyebright *Euphrasia officinalis* agg., Squinancywort *Asperula cynanchica*, and Fairy Flax *Linum catharticum*, alongside the bright pink of Common Centaury *Centaureum erthraea* and purple of Wild Thyme *Thymus polytrichus*. Here too was the deeper pink of Dwarf (or Stemless) Thistle *Cirsium acaule*, lurking in the grass, in wait for any unsuspecting picnickers!

Close to a low-growing patch of Common Restharrow *Ononis repens* we found a pair of green-eyed and golden-bodied Four-lined Horseflies, keeping low out of the increasing wind, before we turned to appreciate the rolling views ahead from an area known as Hope Gap.

Looking out over the foreshore we spotted a handful of Little Egrets, before a climb to higher ground for our lunch stop. Herring Gulls and Great Black-backed Gulls passed along the nearby cliff edge, along with a single Fulmar, and out to sea Grey Seals could be spotted periodically bobbing up amongst the waves.

Winding our way down towards the shingle beach at Cuckmere Haven, a Garden Warbler darted from a patch of scrub, before the insistent rattling song of a Lesser Whitethroat led to some good views of this understatedly handsome warbler, as it dodged the larger Greenfinches and Goldfinches within the scrub.

On the shingle itself, towering plants of Weld *Reseda luteola* grew alongside a tangle of Viper's Bugloss, which had attracted the attention of two or three Hummingbird Hawk-moths. A small Hound's-tongue *Cynoglossum vulgare*, with its deep-red flowers was found here, but far more abundant were the bright yellow flowers of the beach-loving Yellow Horned-poppy *Glaucium flavum*.

Around a saline pool we found a small patch of Common Sea Lavender, and as we continued our way along the River Cuckmere we quickly added a number of seashore and estuary species including the grey-green plants of Sea Purslane *Atriplex portulacoides* and Sea Wormwood *Artemisia maritima*, Sea Beet *Beta vulgaris*, Sea Couch *Elytrigia atherica*, Sea Plantain *Plantago maritima*, Sea Mayweed *Tripleuropermum maritimum* and Rock Samphire *Crithmum maritimum*.

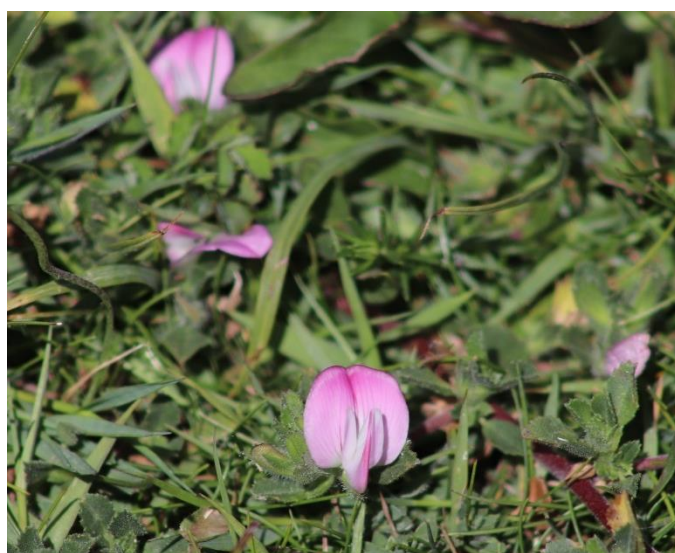
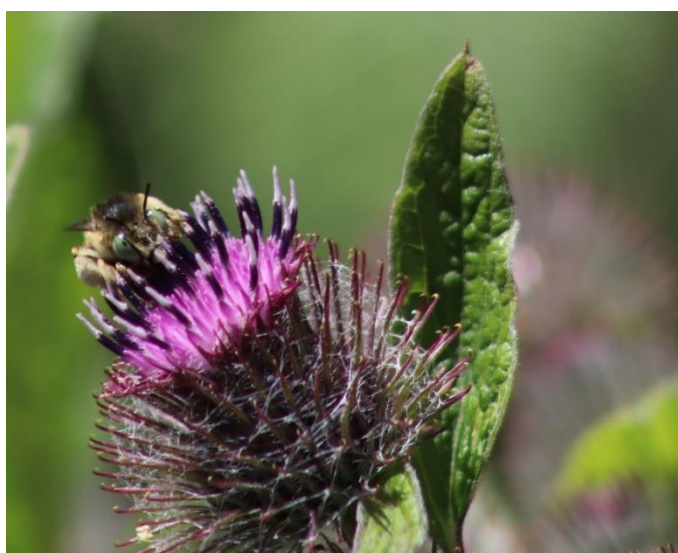
An area of scrub had attracted the attentions of at least a dozen Little Egrets, although the riverbanks themselves were fairly quiet besides a group of Black-headed Gulls and a party of young Shelducks, sound asleep. Either side of the river a Skylark and Meadow Pipit vied for attention, the former winning on complexity of song. Reaching the end of our walk, we had a quick refreshment stop on Seaford seafront alongside Martello tower number 74, before continuing back west for our final stop of the day.

Before long we had reached another stretch of the Sussex coastline: Shoreham Beach, which sits at the mouth of the River Adur, in West Sussex. Our first stop took us down to an unassuming stretch of beach, where tall plants of both White Melilot *Melilotus albus* and Ribbed Melilot *Melilotus officinalis*, were joined by the fluffy flowerheads of Hare's-foot Clover *Trifolium arvense*. Within their midst we found the plant we had come to see: the diminutive pink flowers of Childing Pink *Petrorhagia nanteuillii*, growing here at one of only two British mainland sites. The population here was almost lost to development but there is now a reasonable population, albeit in a tiny area. As we moved on, Common Terns fished within the harbour alongside us.

We next stopped at Shoreham Fort, built in the 1850s during a period of political unrest. We had hardly left the car park when we spotted our next 'target plant': Starry Clover *Trifolium stellatum*. The clover's small white flowers sit within a large crimson, star-shaped calyx, giving it its common name. First recorded in 1804 at the beach and considered a naturalised species, Starry Clover is common in

the Mediterranean but in Britain is only known from one other site, in Hampshire. We tuned our attentions next to the walls of the fort, to look for another of Shoreham Beach's specialities. Peering out of the corner of one of the iron bar-clad windows, we spotted our first Wall Lizard. Widespread in mainland Europe, although not native to England there are a number of colonies established, including three in Sussex. With a little patience we saw several of these brightly-coloured and long-tailed lizards, as they darted and weaved between crevices in the brickwork, or basked in the sun. Always on the walls: living up to their name, until a chase between two lizards resulted in one being unceremoniously dumped into the vegetation below.

With a little time to explore the vegetated shingle habitat of Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve, where great clouds of Sea Kale *Crambe maritima* were going to seed, alongside Tree Mallow *Malva arborea*, a small patch of Thrift *Armeria maritima* and plenty of the non-native Red Valerian *Centranthus ruber*, it was then time to return to Bramber for the evening.



Top to bottom: Green-eyed Flower Bee; Common Restharrow *Ononis repens*; View of Seven Sisters.



Top to bottom: Yellow Horned-poppy *Glaucium flavum*; Hummingbird Hawk-moth on Viper's Bugloss *Echium vulgare*; Shelduck; Black Horehound *Ballota nigra*; Childing Pink *Petrorhagia nanteuillii*.

Day Three: 5th July. South Downs National Park: Friston Forest and Lullington Heath.

We headed east again today, retracing some of yesterday's journey as we headed back to the South Downs National Park. This is England's newest National Park, designated in 2010, which includes swathes of chalk grassland and the chalk sea cliffs we saw yesterday, along with the woodlands and heathlands of the western Weald. As we travelled, the hill figure known as the Long Man of Wilmington offered tantalising glimpses through the vegetation.

Our journey took us to the small village of Jevington for the start of our walk. The first stretch saw us climbing up alongside verges rich in wildflowers. We found Pale Flax *Linum bienne* growing alongside the much smaller Fairy Flax of yesterday. Kidney Vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria* was joined by Meadow Vetchling *Lathyrus pratensis*, Germander Speedwell *Veronica chamaedrys* and Bladder Campion *Silene vulgaris*, along with the impressive large flowers of Greater Knapweed *Centaurea scabiosa*.

The path delivered us to the edge of Friston Forest, a large beech woodland that was planted in the 1920s to protect the Eastbourne Aquifer below. Continuing along the edge of the woodland there was plenty of invertebrate activity among the tall herbs and grasses, and we spotted the bumblebee-mimicking hoverfly *Cheilosia illustrata*, Dark Bush-cricket and a pair of Spotted Longhorns tussling over access to feeding rights on the Hogweed *Heracleum sphondylium*. In the dappled sun several Ferruginous Bee-grabbers were keeping watch from the vegetation. These unusually-shaped conopid flies with their hunched abdomens are endoparasites on bumblebees, and were perhaps waiting to launch their next attack.

We had a good contrast here between three similar species of pea: Tufted Vetch *Vicia cracca* with its clustered head of violet flowers, the purple-flowered Common Vetch *Vicia sativa* with just one or two flowers, and the tiny lilac flowers of Smooth Tare *Vicia tetrasperma*. There were plenty of Meadow Browns, Large Skippers and Ringlets, with a Comma putting in a brief appearance before a large butterfly patrolling the woodland edge drew attention upwards. After following its progress, it finally stopped to feed on some Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* agg. flowers, revealing itself to be a Silver-washed Fritillary, and offering a good opportunity to see its silver-streaked underside.

A Common Whitethroat fretted between song posts in the scrub as he sang his short, scratchy song, and the first Buzzards began to rise up on the thermals. After a short stretch through a wooded copse with Speckled Wood and Red Admiral butterflies, and large tendrils of Black Bryony *Dioscorea communis* draping the trees, our walk brought us to the South Downs Way. From here it was a short walk to Lullington Heath (150m), accompanied on either side by Skylarks ascending in song flight. Lullington Heath comprises chalk grassland, alongside a rare habitat known as chalk heath, in which acidic soil deposits over the underlying chalk support a fascinating mix of chalk grassland plants alongside those more typical of heathland.

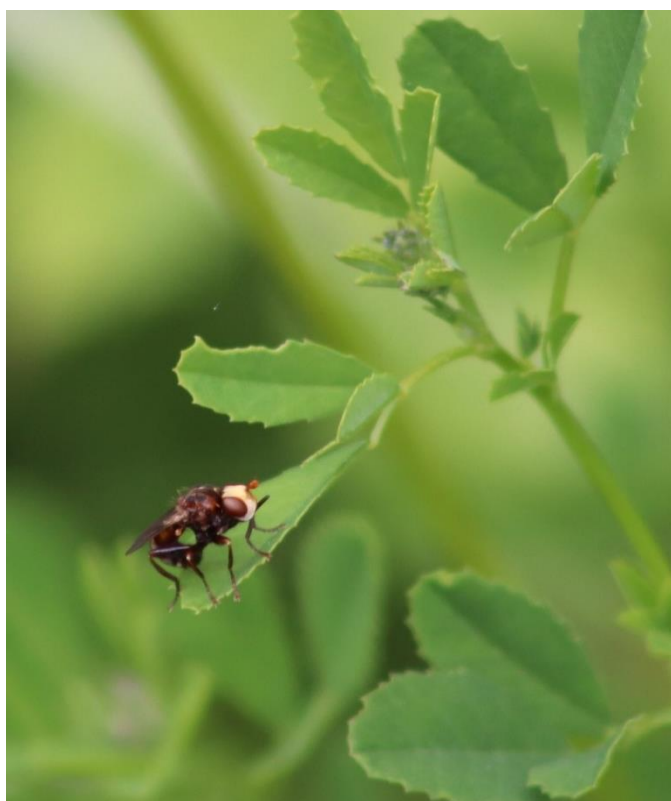
Our first priority was lunch, taking in the views over Lullington, on to Friston Forest, and beyond the English Channel. There was time for a 'Laurie special' tiny plant: Thyme-leaved Sandwort *Arenaria serpyllifolia*, growing alongside plentiful Wild Thyme in an area rich in anthills, before we explored the chalk heath section of the reserve. Here an unlikely combination of plants mixed freely including Salad Burnet *Sanguisorba minor*, Heather (or Ling) *Calluna vulgaris*, Burnet Rose *Rosa pimpinellifolia*, Betony *Stachys officinalis*, Tormentil *Potentilla erecta*, Wood Sage *Teucrium scorodonia* and Common

Milkwort *Polygala vulgaris*. The Exmoor ponies were hard at work beating back the Gorse *Ulex europaeus* that at one time had swallowed up much of the reserve. We met some Natural England rangers who explained some of the conservation management they do here, and we christened their newly installed bench, before continuing down towards the edge of Friston Forest.

A wide path through a scrubby valley, was dubbed butterfly alley, as Brimstone, Small Copper and Common Blue joined the list for the day. The overwhelming highlight however was a White Admiral gliding in and out of the scrub. A flick of the net gave us a closer look at this beautiful black and white banded butterfly, before we let it go to get on with its day.

The final part of our walk brought us back in to the open as we followed the footpath towards the small village of Litlington. The wide verges here brought new flowers including both Small Scabious *Scabiosa columbaria* and the more abundant Field Scabious *Knautia arvensis*, along with plentiful Pyramidal Orchids *Anacamptis pyramidalis*, and handful of Common Spotted Orchids *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, and a single Chalk Fragrant Orchid *Gymnadenia conopsea*, looking a bit worse for wear. The Marbled Whites were joined by gleamingly-fresh Six-spot Burnet moths nectaring on scabiouses and knapweeds, and we were finally provided a good view of a Dark Green Fritillary with an individual clinging on to a Greater Knapweed flower in the growing breeze.

The jangling song of Corn Bunting drifted over from a scrubby patch, and we had views of our second hill figure, the Litlington White Horse, before making it to Litlington, our driver Peter ensuring the coffee shop had stayed open to meet us with coffee and local ice cream.



Top to bottom: Ferruginous Bee Grabber; Meadow Brown on Common Hemp Nettle *Galeopsis tetrahit*.



Top to bottom: Common Whitethroat; Pale Flax *Linum bienne*; *Cheilosia illustrata*; Dark Green Fritillary on Greater Knapweed *Centaurea scabiosa*; Pyramidal Orchid *Anacamptis pyramidalis*.

Day Four: 6th July. Knepp Wildland and Old Lodge, Ashdown Forest.

Our final day saw us start the day in West Sussex, where a short journey took us north to Knepp Wildland. The Knepp Estate, once home to an arable and dairy enterprise, is now the site of a large ecological restoration project using five species of free-roaming 'megaherbivores' (English Longhorn cattle, Exmoor ponies, Fallow Deer, Red Deer and Tamworth pigs), which are proxies for their wild ancestors. The course of the project is determined by natural processes such as vegetation succession and natural disturbance, an approach now more familiarly known as rewilding.

As we turned up the long track into the Estate's southern block we got a feel for the landscape that we would be exploring, former arable fields on the heavy Low Weald clay where large oak trees sit amid a mosaic of open grassland and patches of scattered and established scrub. We also had our first megaherbivore encounter, as a herd of Longhorns, including several calves, lounged amid the scrub.

With our visit coinciding with 'Emperor season' when a purple fever hits Knepp, it was perhaps fitting that we bumped into Neil Hulme, who co-authored the fantastic *Butterflies of Sussex* that many of us had been leafing through the previous evening. Claspng a mysterious bottle in his hand, Neil explained he was going to lay some bait, with a stinky brew of fermented shrimp paste, in the hope of luring some Purple Emperors down from the tree canopy.

Our walk led us through a more open area with the first Common Ragwort *Jacobaea vulgaris* opening vibrant yellow, before we rounded a corner to yet more of the Estate's Longhorns. There was a buzz in the air amongst the cattle, with the bulls recently brought onto Knepp Wildland for their annual ten-week visit to ensure the next generation, guaranteeing much bellowing and interaction among the herd.

We reached the Hammer Pond; a relic of the iron industry once present in the High and Low Weald of Sussex as a result of the ironstone present here. A search among the bankside vegetation revealed a single Blue-tailed Damselfly, with plants here including Marsh Woundwort *Stachys palustris*, Yellow Iris *Iris pseudacorus*, Water Forget-me-not *Myosotis scorpiodes*, and on the water, the pale pink flowers of Amphibious Bistort *Persicaria amphibia*. A Great Crested Grebe was carrying young chicks on its back, and as we watched a large group of Swallows came to drink and feed over the water, with a single Swift screaming through.

We entered an area of established willow scrub and almost immediately a dark shape was spotted flying close to the canopy of a Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*: our first Purple Emperor! Since the rewilding project started, Knepp has emerged as an important site for the butterfly, with the sallow scrub that has colonised former wheat fields providing plentiful larval food and the mature oaks, multiple vantage points for the territorial males. As we watched the male above us crossed overhead to search amongst the sallow for newly-emerged females.

Close to the bank of the water we checked a reptile mat, with a female Slow-worm slowly creeping away, deeper into the scrub. A large Grass Snake slough here gave us a good idea of the scale structure of these water-loving reptiles, and we had a brief flyby from a Kingfisher.

It was then time to continue our Purple Emperor hunt, and we soon bumped into our second 'butterfly celebrity' of the morning, Matthew Oates, author of *His Imperial Majesty*, a book that details the bad behaviour and natural history of the Purple Emperor. Matthew pointed out a pristine female 'Empress' sitting amongst the willow, escaping the attentions of several males patrolling overhead.

With plenty of sightings under our belts, our walk took us close to the bankside once more, where the flat song of Reed Warblers floated up from the reeds and a pig nest was tucked into a scrubby bank. We worked our way round to the end of the Hammer Pond where both Beautiful and Banded Demoiselles hovered low over the vegetation, and we added a few new wetland plants: Water Mint *Mentha aquatica*, Gypsywort *Lycopus europaeus*, Water-pepper *Persicaria hydropiper* and Hemlock Water-dropwort *Oenanthe crocata*.

We reached an area of plantation woodland, where Wild Service-tree *Sorbus torminalis* joined a range of native broadleaf species. Amongst the trees we found a group of Knepp's Tamworth piglets, at first rooting for tasty morsels within the soil, before one by one collapsing into a bundle of piglets for a mid-morning nap.

We continued on, spotting the bright pink flowers of Lesser Centaury *Centaurea pulchellum*, with Foxgloves *Digitalis purpurea* and Common Figwort *Scrophylaria nodosa* along the woodland edge, before heading through an area of low scrub whose topiaried shrubs gave it a savannah-like feel.

We bumped into Matthew Oates again, who was searching an area where a Large Tortoiseshell had recently been spotted for signs of larval feeding damage. Whilst there was no Large Tortoiseshell on offer, we did see several White-letter Hairstreaks around the canopy of a Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra*, including a pair of sparring males, along with yet more Purple Emperors and some brief flashes of Purple Hairstreak in the oak canopy.

Carrying on Neil showed us a Lunar Hornet Moth that had been lured in by a pheromone trap, an impressive if not quite anatomically correct doppelganger of the European Hornets we had spotted earlier in our walk. One more encounter with the cattle, with White Storks flying overhead, and it was time for lunch next to a small pond before setting off east towards the High Weald.

With a noticeable change in the scenery, we entered Ashdown Forest, located on the highest sandy ridge of the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Ashdown Forest was a medieval hunting forest, and now enjoys multiple conservation designations in recognition of its extensive heathland habitat, semi-natural woodland, wet flushes and bogs. We arrived at Old Lodge (190m), a Sussex Wildlife Trust reserve for our afternoon walk to explore a very different habitat. Heather, Bell Heather *Erica cinerea* and Tormentil accounted for much of the vegetation, with Heath Bedstraw *Galium saxatile*, Dwarf Gorse *Ulex minor*, Crosswort *Cruciata laevipes* and tufts of Bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus* also present.

A Hobby sliced across the sky whilst Ravens cronked out of sight. Amongst the Scot's Pine *Pinus sylvestris* Coal Tits were feeding as a Goldcrest sang his high-pitched song. The path led us down towards a wetter area, with the pale pink bells of Cross-leaved Heath *Erica tetralix* becoming more

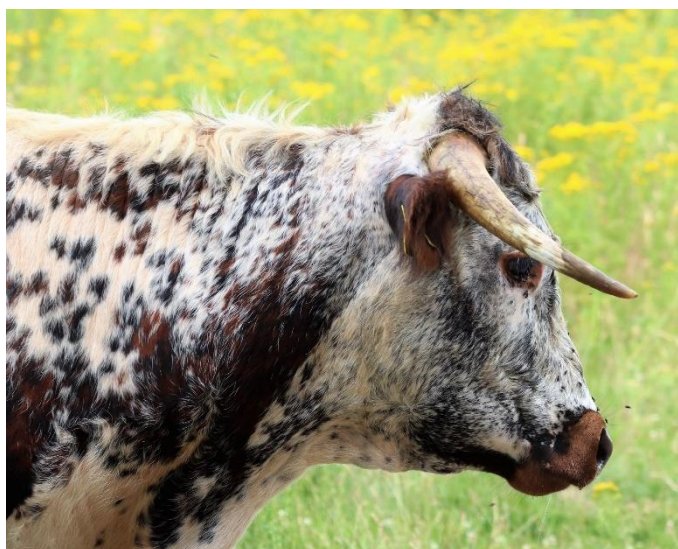
prominent. An area of mire held Common Cotton-grass *Eriophorum angustifolium*, Deer Grass *Trichophorum cespitosum* and Bog Asphodel *Narthecium ossifragum*, among the sphagnum, Purple Moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* and Wavy Hair-grass *Avenella flexuosa*.

What goes down must come back up, and after crossing a stream where Large Red Damselflies hid among the vegetation, we spotted a group of Heath Spotted Orchids *Dactylorhiza maculata* as we climbed. Our return journey provided a couple of interesting species, with Keeled Skimmer spotted among the heathers, and Ivy-leaved Bellflower *Wahlenbergia hederacea*, a scarce species with a patchy distribution on the cool and wet heathlands of Ashdown Forest.

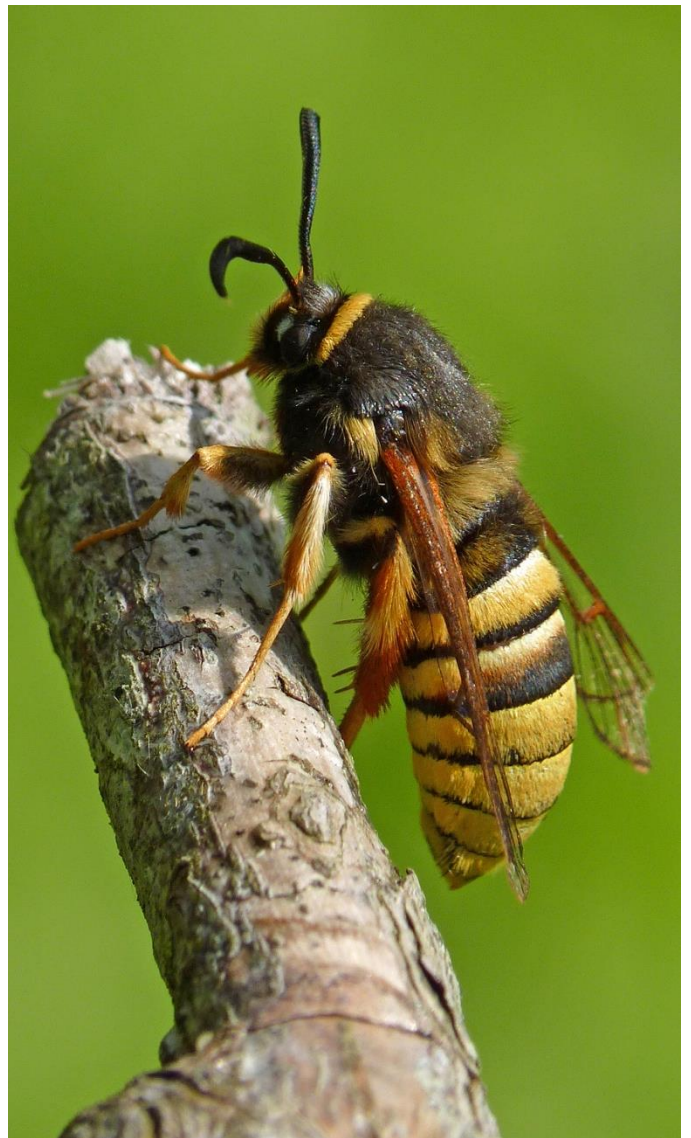
The stone-tapping calls of Stonechats revealed a family of these delightful birds, with fledged youngsters determinedly badgering their parents for food. An irritable warble from the scrub gave away the presence of a Dartford Warbler, which was destined to be heard only, before it was time to return to the bus and onward to the hotel, for our final meal together.

Thank you to all the travellers for joining us to explore Sussex.

Laurie Jackson, Wildlife Travel. July 2022.



Top to bottom: English Longhorn; Banded Demoiselle; Tamworth piglets.



Top to bottom: Purple Emperor; Large Skipper on Bell Heather *Erica cinerea*; Heath Spotted Orchid *Dactylorhiza maculata*; Lunar Hornet Moth (Neil Hulme).

SUSSEX 2022: some highlights

Selected Plant Species

Some plant species do not have English names and English names vary according to author. A common name is given as a guide to help those who are not familiar with the scientific name. The **Scientific name** consists of the **Genus** (the first name starting with a capital) and the **species** (the second name, without a capital). Families are in alphabetical order (not in the order found in many plant books - which now changes frequently as the systematic order of families is changing rapidly due to clarification by genetic research). The English name of a family member is also given so you can relate the family to plants you may know. Some species have recently been transferred to different families and the names of species also change occasionally. Orchid names are always problematic as many people split them into a number of species. For families and species, the list follows the (up to date as much as possible) Plant List (Kew) and INPI classification (although for orchids, popular names are sometimes also given).

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
ANGIOSPERMS: DICOTYLEDONS		
Ranunculaceae (Buttercup family)		
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Wild Clematis	South Downs
Papaveraceae (Poppy family)		
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow-horned Poppy	Cuckmere Haven, Shoreham Beach
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	South Downs
Amaranthaceae (Goosefoot family)		
<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Sea Purslane	Cuckmere Haven: the grey-green saltmarsh plant
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	Shoreham Beach
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Sea Beet	Cuckmere Haven, Shoreham Beach
<i>Salicornia europaea agg</i>	Common Glasswort	Cuckmere Haven
Caryophyllaceae (Campion family)		
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	Lullington Heath: the tiny plant on the ant hills
<i>Petrorhagia nanteuilii</i>	Childing Pink	Shoreham Beach
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	Procumbent Pearlwort	Knepp Wildland
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red Campion	Seaford Head, Friston Forest
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	South Downs: inflated calyx
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Greater Sea-spurrey	Cuckmere Haven: growing on the bank by the channel
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort	various
Polygonaceae (Dock family)		
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	Amphibious Bistort	Knepp Wildland: Hammer Pond
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	Water-pepper	Knepp Wildland: wetter areas

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	Knepp Wildland
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common Sorrel	Seaford Head
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's Sorrel	Lullington Heath, Old Lodge
Plumbaginaceae (Sea Lavender family)		
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift	Seaford Head, Shoreham Fort
<i>Limonium vulgare</i>	Common Sea Lavender	Cuckmere Haven
Hypericaceae (St John's Wort family)		
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's Wort	Seaford Head, South Downs
Malvaceae (Mallow family)		
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	Shoreham Beach
<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk Mallow	Seaford Head
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	Seaford Head, Lullington Heath
Cucurbitaceae (Gourd family)		
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony	Knepp Wildland
Brassicaceae (Cabbage family)		
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	Knepp Wildland
<i>Crambe maritima</i>	Sea Kale	Shoreham Beach
Resedaceae (Mignonette family)		
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette	Lullington Heath: dissected leaves
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld	Cuckmere Haven: entire leaves
Ericaceae (Heath family)		
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather	Lullington Heath, Old Lodge
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	Bell Heather	Lullington Heath, Old Lodge
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross-leaved Heath	Old Lodge
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry	Old Lodge
Crassulaceae (Stonecrop family)		
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop	Shoreham Beach
Rosaceae (Rose family)		
<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Agrimony	Seaford Head, Lullington Heath
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn	various
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort	South Downs, Lullington Heath
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	Seaford Head, Lullington Heath
<i>Potentilla anserina</i>	Silverweed	various
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	Lullington Heath, Old Lodge
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil	Seaford Head, Lullington Heath
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	Knepp Wildland
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Various
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field Rose	Knepp Wildland
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg.	Dog Rose	Various
<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Burnet Rose	Lullington Heath
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet	Seaford Head, Lullington Heath

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<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Wild Service-tree	Knepp Wildland
Fabaceae (Pea family)		
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney Vetch	South Downs, Lullington Heath
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Everlasting-pea	Knepp Wildland
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling	various
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot-trefoil	various
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	various
<i>Melilotus albus</i>	White Melilot	Shoreham Beach
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Ribbed Melilot	various
<i>Ononis repens</i>	Common Restharrow	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	Shoreham Beach
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	various
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	various
<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	Rough Clover	Shoreham Beach
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover	Shoreham Beach
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	various
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch	South Downs: clustered violet flowers
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	South Downs: one to two purple flowers
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare	South Downs: tiny lilac flowers
Euphorbiaceae (Spurge family)		
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	South Downs
Linaceae (Flax family)		
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	South Downs
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy Flax	Seaford Head, South Downs
Polygalaceae (Milkwort family)		
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort	Lullington Heath
Geraniaceae (Geranium family)		
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	various
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	various
Apiaceae (Carrot family)		
<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>	Rough Chervil	South Downs
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	various: long conspicuous bracts
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	Shoreham Beach
<i>Heracleum sphodylium</i>	Hogweed	various
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	Knepp Wildland: damper areas
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	Upright Hedge Parsley	South Downs
Gentianaceae (Gentian family)		

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<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	South Downs
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	various
<i>Centaureum pulchellum</i>	Lesser Centaury	Knepp Wildland: bright pink flowers
Solanaceae (Nightshade family)		
<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Deadly Nightshade	Seaford Head
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet	various
Convolvulaceae (Bindweed family)		
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	various
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	various
Boraginaceae (Borage family)		
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	Hound's-tongue	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss	various
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	South Downs
<i>Myotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-me-not	Knepp Wildland
Lamiaceae (Dead Nettle family)		
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound	Shoreham Beach
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Common Hemp-nettle	South Downs: woodland edge
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	Gypsywort	Knepp Wildland
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint	Knepp Wildland
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	various
<i>Stachys officinalis</i>	Betony	Lullington Heath
<i>Stachys palustris</i>	Marsh Woundwort	Knepp Wildland
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge Woundwort	various
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage	various
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	Wild Thyme	Seaford Heath, Lullington Heath
Plantaginaceae (Plantain family)		
<i>Linaria purpurea</i>	Purple Toadflax	Shoreham Beach
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Common Toadflax	South Downs
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Bucks-horn Plantain	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	various
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain	Seaford Head
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	Knepp Wildland: tiny deep-blue flowers
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander Speedwell	South Downs: deep-blue flowers, opposite lines of hairs on stem
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	various
Orobanchaceae (Broomrape family)		

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<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i> agg.	Eyebright	Seaford Head, South Downs
<i>Odontites vernus</i>	Red Bartsia	various
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle	Lullington Heath
Scrophulariaceae (Figwort family)		
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common Figwort	Knepp Wildland
Campanulaceae (Bellflower family)		
<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Bellflower	Old Lodge
Lythraceae (Loosestrife family)		
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple-loosestrife	Knepp Wildland
Rubiaceae (Madder family)		
<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>	Squinancywort	various
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	Old Lodge: yellow flowers
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	South Downs
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	Heath Bedstraw	Old Lodge
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	South Downs
Onagraceae (Willowherb family)		
<i>Chamerium angustifolium</i>	Rosebay Willowherb	South Downs
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	American Willowherb	Knepp Wildland
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willowherb	South Down
Primulaceae (Primrose family)		
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	various
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	Old Lodge
Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle family)		
<i>Dispacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	various
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	Field Scabious	South Downs
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle	various
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small Scabious	South Downs: black bristles at the base of flowers
<i>Valeriana ruber</i>	Red Valerian	Shoreham Beach
Viburnaceae (Viburnum family)		
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree	Seaford Head
Asteraceae (Daisy family)		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	various
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Lesser Burdock	Seaford Head
<i>Artemisia maritima</i>	Sea Wormwood	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Mugwort	various
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Nodding Thistle	Seaford Head
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common Knapweed	various
<i>Centaurea scabiosa</i>	Greater Knapweed	South Downs
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawk's-beard	various: branched, small yellow flowers
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp Agrimony	Friston Forest

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<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>	Marsh Cudweed	Knepp Wildland
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's-ear	various
<i>Jacobaea maritima</i>	Silver Ragwort	Shoreham Beach
<i>Lapsana communis</i>	Nipplewort	Knepp Wildland
<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>	Rough Hawkbit	South Downs: hairy, large yellow flowers
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxeye Daisy	South Downs
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineappleweed	various
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	various
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	Lullington Heath
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	Knepp Wildland
<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>	Hoary Ragwort	Knepp Wildland
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common Ragwort	various
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Perennial Sow-thistle	South Downs
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	South Downs
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard	Seaford Head, Lullington Heath
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i>	Sea Mayweed	Cuckmere Haven
Iridaceae (Iris family)		
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	Knepp Wildland
Orchidaceae (Orchid family)		
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	South Downs
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Common Spotted Orchid	South Downs
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath Spotted Orchid	Old Lodge
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Chalk Fragrant Orchid	South Downs
Potamogetonaceae (Pondweed family)		
<i>Potamogeton polygonifolius</i>	Bog Pondweed	Old Lodge
Nartheciaceae (Bog Asphodel family)		
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	Bog Asphodel	Old Lodge
Dioscoreaceae (Yam family)		
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	South Downs
Poaceae (Grass family)		
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	South Downs
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False Oat-grass	various
<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>	Tor Grass	South Downs
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass	South Downs
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	various
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Sterile Brome	various
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	various
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	Wavy Hair-grass	Old Lodge
<i>Elytrigia atherica</i>	Sea Couch	Cuckmere Haven
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fox	various
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	various

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<i>Hordeum secalinum</i>	Meadow Barley	Knepp Wildland
<i>Molinia caerulea</i>	Purple Moor-grass	Old Lodge
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i>	Smaller Cat's-tail	various
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Knepp Wildland
Cyperaceae (Sedge family)		
<i>Carex hirta</i>	Hairy Sedge	Knepp Wildland
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush	Lullington: dew pond
<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Common Cotton-grass	Old Lodge
<i>Schoenoplectus palustris</i>	Common Clubrush	Knepp Wildland
<i>Trichophorum cespitosum</i>	Deer Grass	Old Lodge
Typhaceae (Cat-tail family)		
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Bulrush	Knepp Wildland

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
BIRDS							
Family Anatidae (Swans, geese and ducks)							
	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		◆			
	Canada Goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i>		◆			
	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		◆			
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		◆		◆	
Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges)							
	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>			◆	◆	
Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)							
	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				◆	
Family Procellariidae (Shearwaters and Petrels)							
	Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>		◆			
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)							
	(Great) Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		◆			
Family Ardeidae (Herons)							
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		◆			
	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		◆			
Family Ciconiidae (Storks)							
	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>				◆	
Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)							
	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>			◆	◆	
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Falconidae (Falcons)							
	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		◆	◆		
	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>				◆	
Family Rallidae (Rails)							

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				◆	
	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				◆	
Family Laridae (Gulls)							
	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		◆			
	Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>		◆			
	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>		◆			
Family Sternidae (Terns)							
	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		◆			
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)							
	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		◆		◆	
	Stock Dove	<i>Columa oenas</i>		◆			
	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Strigidae (Owls)							
	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>		H			
Family Apodidae (Swifts)							
	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)							
	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>				◆	
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)							
	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			◆	◆	
	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			◆	◆	
Family Alaudidae (Larks)							
	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		◆	◆		
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)							
	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		◆			
	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)							
	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		◆	◆		
	Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>		◆			
	Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba yarrellii</i>		◆		◆	
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)							
	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Prunellidae (Accentors)							
	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats)							
	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			◆	◆	
	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		◆		◆	
Family Turdidae (Thrushes)							
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>				◆	
	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Sylviidae (Sylvia Warblers)							

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	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		◆			
	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		◆			
	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>				◆	
Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers)							
	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				◆	
Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)							
	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Regulidae (Crests)							
	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>				◆	
Family Paridae (Tits)							
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>				◆	
	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			◆	◆	
Family Aegithalidae (Long-tailed Tits)							
	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			◆	◆	
Family Certhiidae (Treecreepers)							
	Treecreeper	<i>Certhia familiaris</i>				◆	
Family Corvidae (Crows)							
	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			◆		
	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>			◆		
	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			◆	◆	
Family Sturnidae (Starlings)							
	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		◆			
Family Passeridae (Sparrows)							
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Fringillidae (Finches)							
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>				◆	
	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		◆			
Family Emberizidae (Buntings)							
	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citronella</i>			◆		
	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			◆		

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
MAMMALS							
Carnivores							
	Grey Seal	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>		◆			
	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>		◆			
Rodents							
	Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>			◆	◆	
Lagomorphs							
	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		◆		◆	
Ungulates							
	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>			◆		
	Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>				◆	
REPTILES							
	Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>				◆	
	Common Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>		◆			

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5
COLEOPTERA - beetles							
	Swollen-thighed Beetle	<i>Oedemera nobilis</i>			◆		
	Common Red Soldier Beetle	<i>Ragonycha fulva</i>			◆		
	Spotted Longhorn	<i>Rutpela maculata</i>			◆		
DIPTERA - flies							
	Four-lined Horsefly	<i>Atylotus rusticus</i>				◆	
	Marmalade Hoverfly	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	a hoverfly	<i>Cheilosia illustrata</i>			◆		
	Ferruginous Bee-grabber	<i>Sicus ferrugineus</i>			◆		
HYMENOPTERA - ants, bees, sawflies, wasps							
	Green-eyed Flower Bee	<i>Anthophora bimaculata</i>		◆			
	Red-tailed Bumblebee	<i>Bombus lapidarius</i>		◆			
	Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Wood Ant	<i>Formica rufa</i>				◆	
	Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>				◆	
LEPIDOPTERA - butterflies							
Family Hesperidae (Skippers)							
	Small Skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvestris</i>		◆	◆		
	Large Skipper	<i>Ochlodes sylvanus</i>		◆	◆	◆	
Family Pieridae (Whites)							
	Brimstone	<i>Gonopteryx rhamni</i>			◆		
	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		◆	◆	◆	
	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		◆	◆	◆	

Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers, Hairstreaks)					
	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		◆	◆
	White-letter Hairstreak	<i>Satyrus w-album</i>			◆
	Purple Hairstreak	<i>Favonius quercus</i>			◆
	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		◆	
Family Nymphalidae (Nymphs, Fritillaries and Browns)					
	Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argynnis aglaja</i>		◆	◆
	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>			◆
	Purple Emperor	<i>Apatura iris</i>			◆
	White Admiral	<i>Limenitis camilla</i>			◆
	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		◆	◆
	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		◆	
	Peacock Butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>			◆
	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>			◆
	Speckled Wood	<i>Parage aegeria</i>			◆
	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		◆	◆
	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		◆	◆
	Marbled White	<i>Melanargia alathaea</i>		◆	◆
	Ringlet	<i>Aphantopus hyperantus</i>			◆
	Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>		◆	◆
	Comma	<i>Polyommatus c-album</i>		◆	◆
LEPIDOPTERA - moths					
	Alder Moth	<i>Acronicta alni</i>		◆	
	Brown China Mark	<i>Elophila nymphaeata</i>			◆
	Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>		◆	◆
	Rosy Footman	<i>Mitotichia miniata</i>			◆
	Lunar Hornet Moth	<i>Sesia bembeciformis</i>			◆
	Cinnabar Moth	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>		◆	◆
	Six-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>			
MECOPTERA - scorpionflies					
	Scorpion Fly	<i>Panorpa communis</i>			◆
ODONATA - Dragonflies and Damselflies					
Family Calopterygidae (Demoiselles)					
	Banded Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx splendens</i>			◆
	Beautiful Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>			◆
Family Coenagrionidae (Pond Damselflies)					
	Large Red Damselfly	<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>			◆
	Azure Damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>			◆
	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>			◆
Family Aeshnidae (Hawkers)					
	Brown Hawker	<i>Aeshna grandis</i>			◆
	Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>			◆
Family Libellulidae (Chasers)					
	Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>			◆

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	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>		◆			
ORTHOPTERA - crickets and grasshopper							
	Field Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus brunneus</i>			◆		
	Meadow Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus parallelus</i>			◆		
	Roesel's Bush-cricket	<i>Metrioptera roeseli</i>			◆		
	Dark Bush-cricket	<i>Pholidoptera griseoaptera</i>			◆		